

RICE 2d.

LEAVES THE QUEENSLAND (late TASMANIAN) WHARF,
 Queens-street, near Margaret-street :-
 For LAUNCESTON direct :-
 S. S. S. SATURDAY, 7th June, at 4 p.m.
 For BOMBAY, via Aden :-
 S. S. FLORA, TUESDAY, 10th June, at 4 p.m.
 No three railroad within one hour of sailing.
 2. and W. WILLIS, AGENTS,
 14, FINE-STREET.

Saloon	...	...	...	£1	0	0
Return (available for three months)...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Storage	...	...	...	1	10	0

and a reduction of 25 per cent. off previous fares to all other Queensland ports.

Freights at lowest current rates.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager,
RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner VICTORY now
 loading at Smith's Wharf, Stuart-street.

will leave the
MARKET WHARF
on
SATURDAY, the 7th,
FOR WELLINGER DIRECT.

Comfortable saloon amidships.
All freight payable in Sydney.
Cargo now being received.

A. KETHEL,
Market Wharf.

BARQUENTINE CARRE HECKLE, from
BOSTON VIA ANTIGUA, is now discharging.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for
the Wharf. Bills of lading must be provided, freights paid,
and delivery orders obtained, before any goods are received
at the wharf. Consignees are particularly notified that goods, delivery
of which is not taken on being landed, will be stored by the
hardener at consignees' risk and expense.

SCOTT, REYDERSON, and CO., as Agents,
6 and 8, Loftus-street.

and chemicals throughout the colonies.
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, POTASS,
LYTHAM (for goats), SELTZER, TONIC, MAGNESIA Waters,
31, Bermondsey St. S. 88, Market-street, Sydney.

THE BEST LAND TO BUY—BERRY'S ESTATE.
SALE TO-MORROW. HARDIE AND GORMAN.

BERRY'S ESTATE, St. Leonards, TO-MORROW,
at 5 P.M. at 4000.
HARDIE AND GORMAN.

WREKE TO-MORROW! TO THE GREAT LAND
SALE, BERRY'S ESTATE, NORTH SHORE,

CASHMERE HALF-HOSE
A FEW THOUSAND DOZENS.
FOR COLOURS THEY ECLIPSE THE RAINBOW.
FOR VALUE THEY ECLIPSE,
well
ANYTHING BEFORE SEEN IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
ONE HIGHLAND FINE FAIR
GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE HALF-HOSE.
FASNER & COMPANY

If the Minister lay reasonable advice which was given by the MINISTER FOR MINES on Wednesday were taken, notwithstanding the speeches which were made, no motions for adjournment might not be required. There are several classes of objectional speeches which are made under motions of this kind. Some deal with matters of fact, but with matters which are of purely local and even personal interest. For a class of honorable members hardly an incident is too trivial or quarrel too trumpery to form the backbone of a speech on a motion for an adjournment of the House. There is another class of speeches which are founded on rumour, and upon the kind of rumour which a very little inquiry would be sufficient to falsify. Besides these, there are speeches which possess sufficient of what is true to give a plausibility to much that is not true. And then there are speeches which deal with facts which cannot be disputed, but with facts which cannot be publicly explained. There are questions which a Minister can answer, but there are questions which it would not be prudent or right for him to answer. But although there are limits to the questions which a Minister may answer, there is hardly any limit to those which a member may ask. There are things which all responsible Governments must do, and must answer their representatives must do for reasons of their own. If such things are done at all they must be done secretly. To disclose a half-finished project is to defeat it. By a word a Minister might meet the difficulties of an Inquisitive member, but the word that would meet the difficulty is one that cannot be spoken. Not infrequently the questions which members force upon the attention of Ministers are questions of character. A Civil servant, it is supposed, has done the things he ought not to do, or has not done the things he ought to do. And it is a part of the function of the House to keep its eye on Civil servants. But there are strictures on Civil servants which are necessary, and there are those which are unnecessary. There are critics who make speeches that wrongs may be exposed, and there are critics who make them that reputations may die. For critics of the former kind Parliament is the wiser and the stronger, but critics of the latter kind it can very well do without. The course suggested by the MINISTERS FOR MINES on Wednesday was that before members laid personal grievances before the House they should lay them before the Minister. If

the Minister proves inaccessible or unreasonable, they have the House to fall back upon. But if the Minister can give the satisfaction required, why consume the time of the House and increase the bitterness of politics? From some of the cases submitted in Parliamentary speeches of much vehemence, it might be inferred that the Minister is a dignitary who cannot be approached except on State occasions, and that he cannot be spoken to in private. Of course no one needs to be told that members are ready enough to go to the Minister when they want to do so, and that within reasonable limits they are generally able to get what they require. There is an impression also that it is less for the purpose of redressing the grievances of those who are supposed to be wronged than for that of posing as the champion that a large number of speeches are made on motions for adjournment. What is to the Minister in his room is not of necessity proclaimed on the house-top, but what is laid before him in the House gets into the newspapers and through the land. If a member of Parliament can do nothing else, he can ask questions, and it has been pointed out that in England there are members who resort to this as their only available method of keeping themselves before their constituents. To members of this class motions for adjournment give convenient opportunities. But what is good for a class of members is not what is good for a class of fussy members may not be good for the House and the country. In the interest of the latter it would be well if debate on such motions were confined to the one subject introduced by the movers.

In spite of all remonstrance, the French are clearly determined to allow the Recidivists bill to take its course. It was hoped that, while the popular Chamber might adhere to the bill, it would be rejected by the Senate. But, as was stated a few days ago, in view of the adverse action of the Senate, the bill would be made obnoxious to that body. There is now too much reason to fear that it is not obnoxious. A telegram which we published on Wednesday told us that the committee of the Senate which was appointed to deal with the subject has not only approved of the bill, but has made little modification in it. The modification they have made is not on the side of the Australian colonies. The committee reject the idea of sending convicts to Phukok, in the Gulf of Siam, and to the Marquesas, but it approves of their being sent to New Caledonia. It may be said that a committee of the Senate is not the Senate, and that what the former has recommended the latter will not accept. But in the French Legislature the decision of a committee goes very far towards what it does in Australia. For practical purposes, when a point has been determined in a French Committee it has been determined finally. The Chamber does not hand a question over to a committee that it may be furnished with facilities for handling it, but that it may be saved the trouble of handling it in detail at all. What the committee says the House endorses. It is just possible that in this case there may be a departure from the rule. On the business which has assumed so serious an aspect, and which may assume a still more serious aspect, the French Senate may give us a surprise. But there is too much reason to fear that it will place no other limitations on the scheme than those which have been placed by its committee. For prudential reasons the French are determined not to keep their convicts at home, and they see no reason for their not being sent to New Caledonia that could not be urged against their being sent elsewhere. Indeed, they have seen what they see objections to other centres which do not in their opinion apply to New Caledonia. It will be seen that not only does the committee approve of the sending of convicts to the Pacific, but to the expression of its approval it adds a recommendation to the effect that six years of good conduct on the part of convicts shall entitle them to a remission of the remainder of their sentence. If this recommendation is adopted, and the probability is that in effect at least it will

portion of the refuse of France which may be sent to New Caledonia will be less loose upon the world. It is not in the least likely that efforts will be made to keep released convicts in New Caledonia,—that island will soon have more of these than it will know what to do with. It may be presumed that the recommendation referred to has been made with a view of making New Caledonia of a part of her burden. If there is little likelihood that the released criminals will be kept in New Caledonia, there is less that they will be sent back to France. The reasons which led the mother country to arrange for their departure will lead her to object to their return. The creatures who may be set free at the end of six years will, of course, make for the nearest civilised country; and what that means is, that a large number, perhaps the majority of them, will find their way to Australia. Mr. Farnham, it is generally supposed, will be adopted to invent measures for New Caledonia; to be there escapes from New Caledonia; and to have any reason to believe that more will be done in this direction in the future than has been done in the past? And if the New Caledonian Government should succeed in preventing the escape of convicts, will it prevent the escape of ex-pirées? Nobody believes that it will attempt such a course. It is morally certain that the French colony will empty itself of this class with all possible despatch, and that a large percentage of them will make for Australia. And yet the French Government should be so foolish as to suppose that the recidivist question is a domestic question. No doubt it is a domestic question, but only in the sense that the question of the planting of a dynamic factory, or the collecting of a number of smallpox cases in a house in a populous centre, would be a domestic question.

The acquittal of the engineer-driver Watson, charged with endangering life by running a train on the wrong line, was due, probably, much more to the fact that no one was in danger than to the fact that no mistake had been made. For there was a mistake on the part of some one, a mistake which at some other time in the day might have led to mischief. To say that no one was in danger is very different from saying that nothing was done to avert danger. The verdict of the jury amounts to the former, not the latter. The event is not likely to be of frequent occurrence, and for that reason there may be persons disposed to pass it over. But it must be remembered that it is one of those cases which ought never to happen at all. A mere accident on a line in Victoria took place

from a conjunction of causes that might never occur again; but they ought not to have occurred then. The sending of the driver on the job was the cause which could not more happen than an attempt to drive a train along the common road. A careful reading of the evidence in this case shows that the driver in question may not have been the most capable, but he was not at all careless. His business was to know that he was starting properly; but how came he to be led to suppose that he was doing so? Happily, no mischief was done. It is possible to conjure up a ghastly scene of carnage, a large amount of property changed into a large amount of sorrow may be conceived, and a corresponding amount of compensation, or afterwards of care. The result of this misstep, though there was no narrow escape, should have been, much care and damage to the railway. The driver was not to be blamed. The short section of railway between Granville and Parramatta, and which used to be only a single line, is the sort of place at which these oversights may be thought to be the least dangerous. The circumstances of the case, in the mind of the driver, who said, "It is too late now; let us go on slowly. Had he been elsewhere, would he not have turned back? Where there is the least danger there is the least hope, and one day or other the greatest accident."

News from the Barrier Ranges has been received of a sort to stir the pulse of the mining community, and to raise hopes of some of those fabulous fortunes silver mines have made for their lucky discoverers in North and South America. It is not a patch of ore of fabulous richness, as the old lead and zinc mines of the Barrier Ranges were, and spread through a considerable area of country. The quantity of silver and silver lead ore in the Barrier Ranges is said to be unlimited. The present proprietors and prospectors are only at the beginning of their work. The value of the mine is £100,000, and the value of the ore already been tested; a half interest in the fifth share of the mine was sold last week for £16,500. The quantity already raised and sent away weekly is from 10 to 12 tons. The value of the cargo is £200 per ton, the cost of raising, carting, and freight to Germany is estimated at £20 per ton. The veriest tyro in mining calculation can put these figures together, and stand aghast at the possibilities and results; but practical men must surely set to calculate, and their calculations will be based upon the fact that the Barrier Ranges are rich in silver, and upon the public estate. Such mines as that described at Silverton means a silver city there ere long, with all the wants and uses of a city ever growing and spreading. And to whom will the city ever grow and spread? And to whom will the city ever grow and spread? The question is, what will be the connection with the future railway policy of this colony. Geographically, it may be to, Adelaide; but what are, and must continue to be, its chief requirements? Coal in the first place, surely, for the smelting of the ore. Some tons of coal will be required to smelt one ton of ore. It is probable to reduce each ton of ore. And where is the coal? Right east, at Lithgow, it appears; and to Lithgow that ore should naturally come, whenever the genius of New South Wales has mastered those secrets of metallurgy which have been the province of the old world, and the present generation of miners. It is almost impossible to overestimate the possibilities of such discoveries as those at Silverton, and they are by no means likely to be confined to the Barrier Ranges. East and north, to the high hills of the Blue Mountains, the indications are found of various precious metals, and a coming time will see the threads so far discovered leading up to the paying reefs and lodes. We are moving towards them, of course, by our Nyngan-Bourke railway, but the new line, and the possibilities of the mines should influence it. Also, it should be seriously considered if the line projected from Orange to Menindie should not be settled upon and pushed with vigour. A silver city is a very different thing from a silver mine. The pastoral country in need of much development, or even a distant metropolis chiefly self-supporting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Legislative Council rose before the arrival of the refreshment hour last night. The Dubbo Gas Company's Bill, the Windsor Gas Company's Bill, and the Sydney Street Municipal Loan Bill were read the third time, and were forwarded to the House. It was the effect that the Assembly should be desired to return a message sent to it by the Council, expressing the reasons why the Council dissented from amendments made by the Assembly in the Metropolitan Sewerage Act Amendment Bill, and that the House should cause similar expressions removed from it. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Dalley submitted another, having for its object the expurgating of two paragraphs from the message. The debate on Mr. Dalley's motion was continued until 12.30.

ANOTHER obstructive motion for the adjournment of the House was made the means of delaying business in the Legislative Assembly yesterday for some time, after which the consideration of the Land Bill, in Committee of the Whole, was resumed. Among dissenting members were those opposing the fencing clause. An amendment was moved by Mr. Gould to substitute improvements for fencing. This was negatived, and the clause was agreed to with an extension of the time for fencing to two years.

Clause 37 was carried with amendments. The clause was then taken as it stands, and the House passed the Act. On clause 38, relating to the conditions for payment of the residue of purchase money, Mr. Stokes moved the reduction of the annual instalment from 1s. 6d. to 1s. The discussion on this amendment continued for some time, and the motion was eventually rejected on a division of 27 to 31.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday as many as 48 new notices of questions were given, of which only 12 were answered by Mr. J. H. Taylor. It would be very interesting to know what expense in regard to the time of Government officials, etc., will be entailed upon the country by these questions.

There was a slight brightening of the horizon about the time the Legislative Assembly again last night, through illness, and yesterday those duties connected with the hon. gentleman's office which were of an urgent nature were attended to by the Colonial Secretary.

With reference to the telegram that appeared in our issue of yesterday, stating, on the authority of the *London Daily News*, that the Imperial Government had founded one of the Australian colonies with a view to the settlement of the Chinese, and that the Government towards the expense of instituting and maintaining British authority in New Guinea, and that the result of the communication was such that an early exercise of the Government's right of annexation would be expected, we are informed that the Government of this colony has not received any such communication, and has no knowledge of such a communication having been received by the Government of any of the other Australian colonies.

In reference to the cablegram stating that Baron Miklouchev Macley, in a communication to St. Petersburg, had advised "the timely occupation by Russia of naval stations in the Pacific," we learn from Baron Macley (who is now in Sydney) that his advice related only to such stations in the North Pacific where Russia is already about 300 miles from the coastline and a considerable fleet, and where France and Germany have taken up advantageous positions. The Baron denies that there was in his letter anything to justify the statement that he advocated the annexation by Russia of all the independent islands in the Pacific which could be used for naval purposes.

WITH regard to the discontinuation of the Orient Company to detain their steamers in Melbourne until the arrival of the express train from Sydney, to give Sydney people an opportunity of posting letters for England and the Continent up to Thursday evening in lieu of Wednesday, we have received the following letter, which has been addressed by Mr. G. S. Yuill, the Orient Company's manager in Australia, to the Under-Secretary of the Post Office. The letter explains more fully than our paragraph yesterday the reasons which influence the Orient Company:—

"Orient Line of Steamers, Sydney, 5th June, 1884. S. H. Lambton, Esq., Secretary, General Post Office, Sir.—Referring to my letter of 20th ultimo, and to

My Oriental's interest in the subject, and the question of delaying the Orient mail packets in Melbourne for 12 hours beyond present time-table dates, I have the honour to point out that the company's present contract time is already some days less than any other Australian mail service; that to cartal the time by further 12 hours would necessitate extra steaming exertions, and cost a great expense; and that, even if the suggestion were adopted, it would undoubtedly be for the benefit of the public, it is only equitable that this company be secured from loss. The expense of extra steaming has been estimated by experience at about £50 per hour, which amount has been fixed as a premium to the steamers in the Orient and other mail contracts. Admitting that, if the arrangements were made with the Orient Company, and making an allowance therefor, I have the honour to propose that a sum of £50 be allowed to the company during the time the steamers are thus delayed. If the Hon. the Postmaster-General should deem it expedient to conclude the arrangement, I trust that the suggestion thrown out by the Imperial authorities be asked not to allow the overland mail from Suva to London to leave before itinerary time, unless the Australian mails shall also have arrived; and further, if possible, to date the Suva mail for a reasonable time beyond the usual hour of despatch if the Orient mail is signalled in the offing. Under present arrangements, if the Suva mail is delayed, it should be despatched overland at once, without regard to the Orient Australian mail, thereby entailing on the latter serious delay. It is to be hoped that the Imperial Postmaster-General may be induced to accept Mr Norton's further valuable suggestion, that the Suva-Brindisi mail should be timed to leave Suva for London on Wednesdays at the usual date, and to leave the latter station on the mail dated on the following day. I have the honour, to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (signed) G. S. YORR, Manager in Australia."

After lasting for eight days the case of Warren v. Webber was brought to a conclusion in the Jury Court. It lasted from Monday to Saturday, and the approximate length of time, the issues involved were very simple, and were confined to the questions whether the defendant, Captain Webber, had imprisoned the plaintiff, Dr. Warren, on board the Zealandia while the vessel was lying at San Francisco; whether he had been induced by threats to leave the vessel, and whether the return voyage between Honolulu and Sydney, and, further, whether the defendant had been guilty of slanderous expressions towards the plaintiff, in the presence of others, which were likely to injure his character. Upon the imprisonment, the plaintiff was not called in evidence, and the defendant had been guilty of acts of insubordination while at San Francisco in sending a cable message to the owners of the vessel in Glasgow tending to subvert the captain's authority, and that as to the second imprisonment alleged it simply amounted to isolation without more. The plaintiff was called in evidence, and was suffering from typhoid fever. As to the count for slander, the defence was a denial that the words complained of were used. Mr. Justice Faunt finished an exhaustive summing-up at two o'clock, and the jury, after being locked up for six hours, returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, and that they were discharged. In the Banco Court, the action City Bank v. McDonnell, which was an action to recover on a cash credit bond, the jury returned a verdict for £100,000. His Honor the Primary Judge was occupied exclusively with an examination of the books of the defendant, Bank of New Zealand, in order that he might be furnished with necessary information for his considered judgment in the suit Harper and another v. Brown and others, which arise out of the sale of the Fendrale colliery, Newcastle, by the defendant, Alexander Harper, to the plaintiff, Messrs. J. and W. Brown, of Liverpool, and Messrs. F. Stokes and C. Sweetland. His Honor will deliver judgment in a few days.

In view of the opening of the railway extension from Capetown to Hylton, on the Wallerawang-Mudgee line, on Monday next, a new time-table has been issued, showing the times of arrival at and departure from Hylton. Hylton is, by rail, 153 miles from Sydney, and 48 from Wallerawang; 22 miles from Capetown, there is the intermediate station of Lifford, which will also, of course, be open for traffic on and after Monday. Trains leave Wallerawang (from Sydney) at 1.45 a.m., and arrive at Hylton at 4.20 a.m. They leave the latter station at 10.30 p.m., arriving at Wallerawang at 12.55 a.m.

It is possible that the Government will make an effort to disperse the unemployed quickly by making a large number of offers of work to some 200 or 300 men. It is not thought likely that such a number are still seeking employment, as the Albert Street crowds contain a large percentage of loafers, a fact which the agitators themselves admit. In case the Government comes to a determination on the matter, the terms offered will be fairly reasonable, and the work will be on the upcountry roads of the colony. An advertisement in another column regarding the proposed work is being held to be posted at the Immigration Depot, top of King-street, at 3.30 p.m. daily, Saturdays excepted. The unemployed are requested to be present at the same hour. Up to 12 o'clock yesterday about 200 unemployed were registered at Mr. Trevel's office. They were classified as follows:—Pick and shovel men, 28 married, 51 single; general labourers, 24 married, 87 single; carpenters, 7 married, 14 single; bakers, 2 married, 5 single; shoemakers, 3 married, 3 single; butchers, 1 married, 8 single; iron trade, 0 married, 12 single; general trades, 7 married, 14 single.

THE Hon. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, arrived in Sydney yesterday morning by the China Navigation Company's steamship Changchow. The hon. gentleman, who is on leave of absence, will make a short stay in Sydney.

This special train which was advertised to run to Liverpool on the 7th June, on the occasion of the races there, will not run, as the races have been postponed until the 14th inst.

This council of the Health Society of New South Wales held their monthly meeting on Wednesday. After the usual formal business, the hon. secretary reported the receipt of four volumes of the "Sanitary Institute of Great Britain's Transactions," with a large number of smaller works on allied subjects, which Mr. F. J. Thomas had been good enough to procure when in England. The hon. secretary then read a letter from Mr. W. H. Stiles, warning the society of the efforts of the "St. Charles" club, and instancing how, in several of the cities of America, the same had, after experiments, been taken up and burned. With this letter were extracts from several public works bearing out the writer's statements. The council, in the absence of Dr. West, whose state of health has deprived them, lastly, of the benefit of his presence, resolved to appoint the secretary to forward the entire communication to the medical adviser of the Government, for their information and consideration.

The City Improvement Board met yesterday at their office in Castle-gate street. Mr. Benjamin W. Nicholas, who has been recently elected to the office of president, presided. There were present Dr. Craig-Dixon, and Messrs. Frank Senior, Evans, and Bailey. The board then adjourned to inspect the following buildings: A house off Surrey-street at the rear of Womersley-avenue, owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Ann Womersley, a thoroughfare, owner, Mr. Martin Adams, both of which were reported by the city building surveyor as unsafe. A workshop situated in Goulburn-street, owned by Mr. Reynolds off Burg-street; and a house, No. 90, off Goulburn-street, owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Womersley. After deliberating, the board decided to order the demolition of the two houses in Surrey-street within a month, and the other two buildings within 14 days. The board then adjourned till Monday.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labour Council was held last evening at the Hyde Park Hotel, Mr. Wright in the chair. After the correspondence, which was not of particular interest, was read, a discussion of a very acrimonious character arose concerning a report of one of the committees, and the meeting closed without accomplishing any of the business set down on the notice-paper.

The usual monthly meeting of the New South Wales Shipwreck and Relief Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Exchange. Mr. J. H. Stevens presided, and there were also present Captain Broomfield, Captain Hixson, Captain Banks, Captain Sturges, Messrs. T. Buckland, Buzzacott, Burns, Brown, and Stevens. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Philip March, master of the schooner Brilliant, lost at Cape Byron, was awarded £12 s. and J. Reed, chief officer of the same vessel, £8 l. 6s. J. Cummins, master of the ketch Ada, which

to D. Ravel, master of the Emily T. which went ashore at the Bellinger, \$14 was granted. The silver medal of the society was unanimously awarded to Arthur Milson, a lad, 14 years of age, for saving life in Woolloomooloo Bay. The collectors' returns showed that £12 18s. 3d. had been collected since the last report. Accounts were passed, and a vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of young men interested in the establishment of a society for the promotion of their religious, moral, and intellectual welfare of the young men in Balmain was held in the Adolphus-street schoolhouse on Wednesday evening. The Rev. Mervyn Arohdall, M.A. presided. A resolution affirming the desirableness of forming such a society was, after discussion, unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to frame rules, to be submitted to a meeting on Wednesday next of all those favourable to the movement.

Two most important case dealt with in the Court of Sessions yesterday, was that of a charge of "grotting" brought against two young men named Joseph Flanagan and James Skelton. It appeared that they followed a man who was under the influence of drink, and who had between £14 and £15 in his possession, and when he went into a certain enclosure in the Haymarket, they attempted to choke him, and having rendered him unconscious rushed off with the money. The robbery was committed at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The jury found the prisoners guilty of assault and robbery. Judge Wilkinson, having commented upon the enormity of the offence, and told the prisoners they had narrowly escaped getting the lash, sentenced them to penal servitude for five years. Andrew Meadows, a youth with long curly hair, having been charged with the same offence, was to be kept at hard labour for three months. Walter Sherbourne was acquitted of the offence with which he was charged.

There are inquiries at the different police stations for no less than six boys who have, from some cause or other, left their parents' homes. The police state that in regard to two of the lads there is every reason to think that they have run away in company. The public are cautioned against harbouring such run-
aways.

Our Forbes correspondent writes on the 2nd instant:— "A peculiar instance of 'robbing Peter to pay Paul' has just come to light. A number of navvies passed through Forbes at the latter end of last week, and for an outlet for their labour, and from the services of the men it appears that they were, up to Monday last, working on the railway extension from Orange to Boreenore, and that they were on that day discharged, not from lack of work, or through any fault being found with their method of doing that work, but because the Government had forwarded a bill to the House of Commons, authorising the contractors under engagements to work for 5s. per diem. The men who were discharged were in receipt of from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per day. This style of proceeding is merely shutting the unemployed from the metropolis to the country districts, and as such is looked on with great disfavour by those who are not in sympathy with the Government. A trouble incident on the drought, without having an additional burden laid on their shoulders in this manner."

The North China Daily Times relates that "a significant *conteste* occurred at Kowloon between the officers of the French frigate *Volta* and the Chinese Customs officers. The latter, on the pretext that it appeared that the *Volta* was about to leave the anchorage without having paid the dues of the wharf, were walking on shore, they evinced a disposition to examine some of the forts. This the Chinese objected to, whereupon the Frenchmen withdrew, and began sketching the fort from a short distance. This was also regarded by the Chinese as a breach of privilege the latter made strong protestations against it on which the officers returned to their ship in great anger. The captain of the *Volta* then ordered the Chinese coals to be purchased. The Chinese, however, irritated at the events of the day before, and probably not feeling disposed to provide the French ship with materials which was likely to be used against themselves, refused to comply with the requisition; whereupon the captain threatened that if the coals were not delivered by 8 a.m. on the following day he would call on the Chinese authorities. At this time, he demanded an apology for the alleged insult to the officers on the day before. The Chinese, being unable to do otherwise, acceded to both demands.

The *Graphic* of April 28, says:—A hundred tons of wozels have just been shipped to New Zealand, which were procured by the Government of that country for the purpose of destroying the rabbits which overrun the colony. As the journey out will occupy about 45 days, 1500 live pigeons have been shipped for the consumption of the animals during the voyage. It is said that the wozels were not taken away so long as last year; but during a storm all but ten of the states and wozels were washed overboard. These ten were liberated as soon as they landed, and within a few hours one of them destroyed seven ducks several miles distant from where it was first seen. It is said, as far as the wozels are concerned, there are no aboriginal quadrupeds of the wozel class; but in Australia the so-called 'native cats' belong to this genus."

ACCORDING to a statement by one of the secretaries of the British Sunday School Union, the number of Sunday school teachers in the United Kingdom may be estimated at 874,074, and of scholars 6,080,877. For our colonies and dependencies the figures given are 760,255 teachers, and 6,825,708 scholars; and for the United States teachers 932,885, and scholars 6,820,835.

A CASE of interest to the shipping community (says an English paper) was tried at the Liverpool City Sessions, before Recorder Apsall, Q.C. Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Cameron, and John O'Donoghue, were charged with a breach of duty, whereby he omitted to do a lawful act for preserving his ship the *Annie* from destruction or serious damage. The prosecution, which was under the 239th section of the Act of 1864, alleged that the defendant omitted to pump the ship when she was making water, and also omitted to stop a leak through which the water was coming. It appeared that the vessel was bound for London, and was laden with a timber cargo. Once, when there was a sudden rise of water in the vessel, the master gave no instructions as to it, though the crew took it upon themselves to work the pumps and reduce it. Next, a hole was seen in the bow, but the master, though cognizant of it, neglected it until the ship was waterlogged, and at last the ship was forced and abandoned. The jury found the captain guilty, and against a fine of not plugging the hole. The recorder acquitted the defendant of the first charge, and ordered him three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

MR. ALFRED SEARCY, Collector of Customs in the Northern Territory, is contributing to the *Northern Territory Times* some interesting descriptions of his trips in chase of Malay proas, to compel their owners (who come over from Macassar yearly on pearling and trepang fishing excursions), to contribute to the revenue.

upon the blacks for a murder by them." The Westsanders returned from Hani Round Island and an agreeable surprise was awaited us: three large stacks of wood close to the beach, which, upon examination, we found only wanted to be cut up for the purpose of building a fire. It is to be supposed that they had made all preparations to commence fishing, and then suddenly left. If they go back they will no doubt be surprised also to see their camp cleared of every stick, especially as they have so much to do with their spears and harpoons. It is not a favourite camping place, for the natives are awfully treacherous. Some time ago they killed the master of one of the proas, so next year the brothers went there and pretended to start fishing. He managed to kill a few fish, but they were not large. He was induced to cross from the mainland to the island, and then opened upon them with his two-pounds. A few managed to make to the water, but the Malays were very close, waiting for them, and finished them." Subsequently, the Malays came to the island, and the boat anchored some distance from the island on the side, where Blaps Palao was supposed to be anchored, a gentleman whom I was anxious to catch. We landed at the old camp. It would make a fine place

trees of a great age, the old fireplaces being overgrown
with weeds and creepers, and alongside the fireplace
the grave of one of the masters of the house who had
murdered three of his slaves by the natives. At the
entrance there had been a sort of a fence round it. One
of the natives, "Moyout" by name, who was present,
said the master took place, but who says he has done
nothing to do with it, tells the story. A blackfellow
went on board the pros and demanded some tobacco at
spirit. The master refused, and then struck him. The
man did not appear to take offence, but remained
apparently friendly towards the colonists, and after-
wards he went to the bush, where he then into the bush
killed five or six upon by the number of natives and
killed. They then went on board the pros, killed the
cook, and helped themselves to the stores."

A. English paper observes: "A singular soldier of Irony has settled the fate of the little town. He raised high his flag of peace on the fortified place. The last paper took refuge within its walls as the stronghold that had the reputation of being impregnable. A short time ago the Minister of War issued a list of all the fortresses and strongholds of the country, and from this catalogue Sedan was absent. The town was judged as being of no importance. It was not worth the cost of a garrison, nor was it worth while to retain its defences it possessed. The great weak, with its lofty walls and subterranean passages, is in process of demolition, and such fortifications as remain are spared merely because they are not worth destruction. The little cottage on the road to the fortifications of the Empress is the only one to be interwoven with Paris, Bismarck, and where the four gold pieces which he gave to his hostess as he left her roof still hang framed over the chimney-piece, will survive one of the great monuments of the town."

On the usefulness of police ambulance classes, London paper says:—"The institution of classes for the instruction of police constables on questions relating to the immediate treatment of persons accidentally injured, is one of the most salutary improvements ever devised with a view to reducing the damage to life and limb in the streets of London. Mr. McCormick, the first of the police ambulance classes, has furnished evidence of this in a speech addressed to an assembly of policemen at Scotland Yard, when Lady MacCormick distributed over 100 certificates given by members of the force who attended ambulance classes at various centres in the metropolis. Although the accident records of the original class have not already been the means of doing an incalculable amount of good; the kind of teaching given to them exactly that which is likely to be made use of in critical moments, when the result of an injury naturally depends on whether or not a common-sense and a few simple rules are followed. If an ambulance can be invoked for it, is adopted. By means of ambulances already at hand, and which every ambulance pupil can forthwith put into use, fractures and other injuries are frequently now brought into hospital in condition of security which was never exhibited in the past. The ambulance is now acquainted with the principles of first aid in such cases."

The United States Department of the United States has issued a report showing the immense increase in the growth and export of corn in the last few years. The total corn acreage for the year 1930 was 1,440,073 in 1850, while the acreage under grain culture has increased from 298,000 acres in 1820 to 326,000 acres. The total agricultural exports have risen from less than £10,000,000 in 1820 to £10,000,000 in 1882, and of these, the largest amount goes to the United Kingdom. The average import of food into Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1930 was £25,000,000 a year, and is always increasing. It is characteristic (observes the *Spectator*) that the draftsmen of the report adds that the Union has only imported back again articles worth £32,000,000 a year, and obviously thinks the balance pure gain. We wonder if he thinks the American farmers gave a £3,000,000 a year. If not, they must have imported the returns of their exports, and the country has benefited by sending them. The corn was not all paid for, we suppose, in the United States' bonds, and the State was not paid for in bullion.

THE Balmoral correspondent of the *Age* sends the following particulars of the suicide of the town clerk, who was shot by a constable in consequence of a quarrel which occurred in the case of Taglio v. the Mayor, at the last Quarter Sessions, the Mayor of Balmoral if instructed Mr. C. E. Kanyon, the town clerk, to have the books and papers of the municipality ready for inspection. Meantime two of the aldermen inspected the books, and they soon discovered a deficit of over £300, which they informed the mayor, who at once took possession of the books, and he was subsequently taken to town clerk. On further investigation of the books, a bank pass-book was found to have been falsified to the extent of over £300. The mayor, after consulting with the aldermen, determined to have the town clerk arrested. Accompanied by the sergeant of police, the mayor proceeded to the town clerk's residence on Monday, and on arriving in the front of the house he heard a report of firearms, whereon the mayor and the sergeant of police entered the house, and found the town clerk in a recumbent position, with a revolver in his right hand. He died a few minutes afterwards without uttering a word or exclamation."

The Castleman correspondent of the *Argosy* reports that the man named Griffitts, a steamship agent, who was last seen at the house of George Griffitts, the trader, left his house at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th May, for the purpose of attending a pig-spothing match near Yager's Hotel, Campbelltown. After the match Griffitts was seen at the hotel under the influence of liquor, and at 8 o'clock that night he was for home. On Sunday a search party set out to look for him, but they were unable to find him. A mutilated body near a waterhole. His face, chest and one leg were out of the water, and the found dead was lying on his back when discovered. At the inquiry Dr. Bone, of Castleman, stated that he noticed no marks of violence such as might have been inflicted by a crocodile. The body was found with the arms stripped off the hands and half the forearm, the bones being bare. The skin and flesh were entirely torn from the left side and part of the right side. The whole of the tongue and muscles were eaten away, the jaw-bone being left bare, and all the vessels of the neck eaten away. He said that the man had been dead about 24 hours. The doctor was of opinion that the unfortunate man had been attacked by wild cats or other animals whilst alive, and drained of his life's blood, or a large proportion of it. There were no signs of death.

We read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 23 that the inquiry held before the Wreck Commissioner in the case of the *Thomas Adams* is an example of the way in which the law is applied to the facts. The facts of the case, so far as they are known, are that the *Thomas Adams*, of the part of the insured, the loss of which was insured something very like a pious duty to her owner, The Wreck Commissioner, in delivering his judgment of the Court, said that, in the opinion of himself and his assessors, the vessel in question had been lost not once insured. She was insured for £16,000, and the amount of the loss was £16,000. The year, was slightly under that amount. Her freight was insured for £400, the owner being entitled to recover in case of loss the value of the freight actually on board at the time of the loss plus half the difference between the value of the freight on board and the sum insured. The freight was insured. Thus, on the loss of the freight, the owner would recover the full amount that he would have earned by the voyage if the vessel had not been lost, and on his insurance of ship and freight he would recover the full value of the vessel.

before the public. The expectation is once more that the Standard of April 19. The Berlin correspondent of that journal writes on the previous day: "An in-
portant letter from the celebrated botanist Baron von Siebold of Melbourne, has just reached the *Pariser Allgemeine Zeitung*. It contains the following statement: 'The question in dispute regarding the fate of *Leichhardtia*.' The writer says that 'the statements of Hume and another person regarding *Leichhardtia* are nothing more than an unprincipled statement of fact for the sake of money. This is the case because, on the basis of the report of Charles Winnecke, who has travelled through the border districts of South Australia and Queensland, between 22° and 28° south latitude and 130° and 135° east longitude of Greenwich, he has been able to find all of *Leichhardtia* in the region of the expedition, though he continues to state that the plant will hereafter be found within the district about the 22° defined, or perhaps a little more to the west. About the civilised natives assert that a white man had been seen in the neighbourhood of the spot, but he was not identified, at a spot about fifty miles west of Mulligan. Winnecke asserted all the natives he met in Germany to hope thus to get a hint, but he was entirely mistaken.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET,
for
THE PURPOSES OF
EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE.

A THING WORTH KNOWING.

These Horsemasters, in Pitt-street, sell reasonable horses for sale by the hour, and are ready to receive orders for any quantity of goods. Because we are ready to receive orders for any quantity of goods. Because we are ready to receive orders for any quantity of goods.

BEAUTIFUL DRESSES FOR SALE.
Pretty GLOVES and FLOWERS for SALE.
Fashionable and Charming, yet inexpensive.

For the Old Club Hall, June 15.
For the Masonic Hall, Parramatta, June 15.
For the Victoria Hall, Sydney, June 15.
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Auction Sales.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 15 o'clock.
SALVAGE STOCK
100 TONS PRIME N. Z. BUTTER,
Specially selected for this market, and equal to best New Zealand butter.

TATE BROS. will sell by auction, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.**
The above consignments, in lots to suit purchasers.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock, at the GRAIN SALE ROOMS, SUSSEX-STREET.

1840 BAGE MAIZE
600 BAGE OATS
400 BAGE CHAFF.
By Mr. S. S. Kewell and Messrs.

TATE BROS. will sell by auction, **THIS DAY, Friday.**
The above consignments, in lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, June 6, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the CORPORATION SALE YARDS, MARKET WHARF.

TATE BROS. will sell by auction, **THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock.**
PRIME FAT PIGS AND CALVES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock, at the GRAIN SALE ROOMS, SUSSEX-STREET.

1800 BAGE CIRCULAR HEAD POTATOES,
now landing ex s.s. Corina.

TATE BROTHERS will sell by auction, **THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock.**
The above consignments, in lots to suit purchasers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, at 10 o'clock.
At the Grain Sale Rooms, Sussex-street.

BAGE MAIZE
BAGE OATS
BALE CHAFF
By Mr. S. S. Kewell and Messrs.

TATE BROTHERS will sell by auction, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.**
Consignments of the above, in lots to suit purchasers.

OATS, OATS, OATS.
Bright Heavy Feed
Ditto Ditto Medium
By Mr. S. S. Kewell and Messrs.

H. PRINCE and CO. will sell by auction, **THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.**
Under Bill of Sale.
To Florists, Gardeners, Botanists, Nurseriesmen, Private Gentlemen, and Others.

HAINS and PHILLIPS have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, on **FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 11 a.m.**, at the Rooms, 50, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

About 300 FLOWER POTS, in various sizes and good quality.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

UNDER BILL OF SALE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 a.m.

To Dealers, Commission Agents, Furniture Buyers, and Others.

HAINS and PHILLIPS have received instructions to sell by public auction, on **FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 11 a.m.**, at the Rooms, 50, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—
Drawing-room suite covered in cretonne
Bedroom and study furniture
Kitchen and scullery furniture
Tables, chairs, and other articles
Spring mattresses, bedding, and other articles
A large quantity of kitchen and scullery ware, &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

TO BUILDERS, &c.
THIS DAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the Hon. the Minister for Works to sell by public auction, on the premises lately known as Brown's Post-office, &c., &c., &c.

A large quantity of iron, hardware, boots, clothing, &c., &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
ON AN EARLY DATE.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. R. M. Lindsay, who is retiring from business, to sell by public auction, on the premises lately known as Brown's Post-office, &c., &c., &c.

The whole of his plate, cutlery, and other articles, &c., &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

STEELING PLATE, cutlery, and other articles, &c., &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Full particulars in future issue.
Undersigned, J. G. Gifford.

H. L. DUNN and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 50, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.**

The undersigned pledges to Mr. H. L. Dunn, of the whole of his plate, cutlery, and other articles, &c., &c., &c.

H. L. DUNN and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 50, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.**

New and second-hand clothing, boots, shoes, &c., &c., &c.

PALING FENCING, PALING FENCING.
ENTRANCE GATES, BUILDING MATERIAL.

PHILLIPS will sell by auction, on the ground, corner of Johnson-street and Macquarie-street, North Sydney, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.**

ENTRANCE GATES, BUILDING MATERIAL, and other articles, &c., &c., &c.

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Tables, chairs, and other articles, &c., &c., &c.

IRON SAFES.
CADOGAN and CRANE (successors to H. Vaughan) have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 14, King-street, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.**

THE ABOVE.
ASSIGNED ESTATE OF F. WHITE.

9000 FEET HARVESTED, Assorted Sizes
Lumber, Dressing, &c., &c., &c.
Large quantity of Building, &c., &c., &c.

CADOGAN and CRANE (successors to H. Vaughan) have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 14, King-street, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.**

THE ABOVE.
TO PARTIES FURNISHING and DEALERS.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
received in the Rooms for convenience of sale.

J. B. MOORE has been instructed by G. D. E. T. P. M. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 114, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.**

DOUBLES and SINGLES IRON BEDSTEPS and Bedding
Mattresses, and other articles, &c., &c., &c.

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Mattresses, and other articles, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

BY KELLY and ALFORD.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.
EXTRAORDINARILY GRAND DISPLAY
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION
OF
THE STOCK OF THE LATE DEPARTING IMPORTER.
24000 WHOLESALE AMOUNTING TO 24000.
Specially selected for this market, and equal to best New Zealand butter.

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24000 WHOLESALE AMOUNTING TO 24000.
Specially selected for this market, and equal to best New Zealand butter.

24000 WHOLESALE AMOUNTING TO 24000.
Specially selected for this market, and equal to best New Zealand butter.

AT THE STORES OF JAMES GERRARD, Esq.,
residing at Hunter-street, in Hunter-street.

On account of whom it may concern.

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n. **CULBRE**.—Residence. Distant about 6 years.

men. **GLEBE.**—Residence, Derwood-street, 6 rooms.
Bath, close to tram. Mr. Owen, Hardie and German.
109. **GROUNDED PLANT OFFICE and CELLARS** for
Apple & W. Moon, 19, Macquarie-place.
ung **HOUSE,** 4 rooms and kitchen. Apply Terrace
rent-street, off Franklinville-road, Newtown; 12
112. **HOUSE** to LET, 4 rooms and kitchen, near fer-
ry & G. Libbitt, Milson's Point, North Shore.
men. **HOUSES,** Nos. 8 & 2, Wentworth Park-terrace,
street, close Harris-st. Ultimate: 4 rooms. 146. E.

L RICHARDT, ADJOINING the RES.
To be LET, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., with 2
land, water frontage, boathouse, &c., within 10 minutes'
the tram.
PARSONS and SMITH, Agents, 130, Pitt
MARRICKVILLE.—To LET, pretty COTTAGE
rooms, w. l. tram S. Thompson, hyndham-rd.
NORTH SHORE.—To LET, comfortable 5
HOUSE (bucco rent 1.5) near 1.5

NORTH SHORE.—HOUSE, 6 rooms, hall, minutes to ferry. M. Arnold, High-street, North Shore.
NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, 2 HOUSES, in a colonial terrace, Ridge-street, 8 rooms and kitchen, 101, Lower George-street.
NORTH SHORE.—HOUSE, 6 rooms, to divide into 2, hall, kitchen, washhouse, gas, &c., good position 2½ cwt week. Oatley and Cahill, auctioneers, 120, E. street; or A. Tibber, agent, Milson's Point.

OFFICE to LET, very central. Apply Fife
Ferguson, 19, Hunter-street.
OFFICE to LET, ground floor; 10s week. 102
bath-street.
OFFICES to LET, one ground floor, one first
Apply 96, Elizabeth-street.
OXFORD-STREET.—SHOP, a very noble front
5 rooms. Stone, house agent, 31, Oxford-street.
OFFICES or SAMPLE ROOMS to LET, w

J. W. and F. WITHERS, 454½ George-street,
or person in charge of it.

OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES.—To let
large and small OFFICES, kamran's-buildings, in
Market-street, rent, from 25s. can be altered to suit
business. Apply to W. S. Galbraith, on the premises.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, one minute from the
HOUSE, 5 rooms, hall, folding doors, kitchen, was-
ter-cup, gas, city water, bathroom, balcony, and verandah.

REDFERN - To Let, on lease, **THANET** -
101, Redfern-street, near Pitt-street, 8 large rooms,
laundry, bathroom, every convenience, stable, &c. A
premise.

SHOP, without Residence, best position in Woc
rent low. John Rush, Queen and Monner streets.

SHOP and DWELLING to LET, 27, Bathurst-
Apply 77, Pitt-street.

STANMORE - HOUSE, near street, close to st

STORE to LET, at rear of 19, Hanover-street, an
very central. Apply Fisher and Ferguson.

STORE to LET, Shelly-street, near: I. S. N. Co's
Wharf. Robert Miller, 68, Clarence-street.

SHOP to LET, in George-street, with large stor-
e same, would suit chemist, jeweller, pawnbroker, station-
tioner. state what line required for to C. E. F. N.
Office.

STANMORE, close to the branch.—A large window HOUSE, 1 large and two smaller rooms, 3 balconies and 8 verandahs, large yard, garden, gas, all conveniences. S. Pile, Merton-street, Stanmore.

THE BEST LAND TO BUY—BERRY'S ESTATE
SALE TO-MORROW. **HARDIE** and **GORMAN**
TO BARBERS and HAIRDRESSERS.—A new
LET on easy terms. Apply 111, William-street.
TO LET, large STORE, at 231, George-street.

TO LET, large SHOP, at 231. George-street.

TO LET, a grand Photographic GALLERY. At Harris, Corn Exchange, Haymarket.

TO LET, those large Business PREMISES Haymarket. W. Harris, Corn Exchange.

TO LET, No. 193, Cobden-terrace, Devonshire Street Hills. 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply No. 13

CHURCHILL & CO. 25, Abchurch-lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

TO LET, at Graceville, Cornhill Street, near
stabling &c. Apply Edwards and Tawler, Gloucester
TO LET, No. 7, Rosemary-terrace, Commodore
off Alce-street, Newtown-hall, copper, 13s. Appli-
TO LET, No. 11, Washington-street, three good
rent, 13s. Apply Mrs. Callaghan, corner shop
TO LET, Westwood, Glabe Point, convenient Vi-
rooms, kitchen, outhouses, &c., £130. N. Z. Co., 35
TO LET, furnished COTTAGE, 6 rooms and
Furnace turn terrace. Boland's Hotel, Cornhill

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, Raiford, near
Apply 19, Hecent-street, Raiford, opposite Hudson
TO LET, 7-roomed HOUSE, balconies, plus
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TO LET, **Snarry Hills**, in Little Kilmahock-street, 12
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TO LET, **FAIRFIELD**, Moore Park-road, 7 kitchen, bathroom, storeroom, laundry; rent, £87 Mr. Vaughan, next door.

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WOLLAHRA.—To LET, Gunliff-st.,
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gas, city water, 1, Lonsdale-terrace, John-crowe.

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